

letter of compliance to an Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, at any Marine Inspection Office, U.S. Coast Guard.

(b) Application for inspection and renewal of letter of compliance of a vessel shall be made in writing by the master, owner, or agent to an Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, at any Marine Inspection Office, U.S. Coast Guard.

(c) The application for inspection and letter of compliance shall be on Form CG-3752 or in letter form and set forth the following information:

- (1) Vessel's name;
- (2) Nature of employment and route or areas in which to be operated;
- (3) Date and place where the vessel may be inspected;
- (4) Date and place where the vessel was last inspected (if inspected); and,
- (5) That application for inspection has not been made to any other Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection.

#### § 105.15-15 Letter of compliance.

(a) When a vessel has been inspected and found to be in substantial compliance with the requirements of this part, a "letter of compliance" shall be issued to the vessel by the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection.

(b) The letter of compliance shall permit the presence on board of liquid flammable or combustible cargoes in bulk, and describe the conditions governing the transportation and dispensing of such cargoes.

(c) The letter of compliance shall state the maximum amount of liquid flammable or combustible cargo in bulk to be carried on board.

(d) The letter of compliance shall be limited to a period of validity which shall not exceed 2 years. For cause, the letter of compliance may be suspended or revoked as authorized by law or regulations in this chapter.

#### § 105.15-20 Exhibition of letter of compliance.

(a) On every vessel subject to this part, the original letter of compliance shall be framed under glass or other suitable transparent material and posted in a conspicuous place protected from the weather.

### Subpart 105.20—Specific Requirements—Cargo Tanks

#### § 105.20-1 Plans and/or sketches.

(a) The owners, master, or agent of a commercial fishing vessel shall submit with his application for the initial inspection a brief description and the plans and/or sketches of the cargo tanks and piping systems for filling and dispensing cargo; dimensions and identifications of material shall be included.

(b) If cargo tanks will be located in enclosed compartments or below decks, the plans and/or sketches shall also show the proposed ventilation system.

(c) Plans and/or sketches are not required if the cargo tanks and piping systems have previously been accepted by the Coast Guard.

#### § 105.20-3 Cargo tanks.

(a) *Construction and Materials.* (1) The cargo tanks must be constructed of iron, steel, copper, nickel alloy, copper alloy; or aluminum. The tanks shall be designed to withstand the maximum head to which they may be subjected, except that in no case shall the thickness of the shell or head be less than that specified in this subparagraph. Tanks of over 150 gallons capacity shall have a minimum thickness as indicated in Table 105.20-3(a)(1):

TABLE 105.20-3(a)(1)

Material	A.S.T.M. specification (latest edition)	Thickness in inches and gage number <sup>2,3</sup>
Nickel copper .....	B127, hot rolled sheet or plate.	0.107 (USSG 12).
Copper nickel <sup>1</sup> .....	B122, Alloy No. 5.	0.128 (AWG 8).
Copper <sup>1</sup> .....	B152, Type ETP	0.182 (AWG 5).
Copper silicon <sup>1</sup> .....	B97, Alloys A, B, and C.	0.144 (AWG 7).
Steel or iron .....	.....	0.179 (MSG 7).
Aluminum <sup>4</sup> .....	B209, Alloy .....	<sup>5</sup> 5086 0.250 (USSG 3).

<sup>1</sup>Tanks fabricated with these materials shall not be utilized for the carriage of diesel oil.

<sup>2</sup>The gage numbers used in this table may be found in many standard engineering reference books. The letters "USSG" stand for "U.S. Standard Gage" which was established by the act of Mar. 3, 1892 (15 U.S.C. 206) for sheet and plate iron and steel. The letters "AWG" stand for "American Wire Gage" (or Brown and Sharpe Gage) for nonferrous sheet thicknesses. The letters "MSG" stand for "Manufacturers' Standard Gage" for sheet steel thicknesses.

<sup>3</sup>Tanks over 400 gallons shall be designed with a factor of safety of four on the ultimate strength of the tank material used with a design head of not less than 4 feet of liquid above the top of the tank.

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<sup>4</sup>Anodic to most common metals. Avoid dissimilar-metal contact with tank body unless galvanically compatible.

<sup>5</sup>And other alloys acceptable to the Commandant.

(2) All tank joints, connections, and fittings shall be welded or brazed. Tanks with flanged-up top edges will not be acceptable.

(3) All tanks exceeding 30 inches in any horizontal dimension shall be fitted with vertical baffle plates of the same material as the tank. Limber holes at the bottom and air holes at the top of all baffles shall be provided. Tanks constructed of material of greater thickness than minimum requirements and that are reinforced with stiffeners may be accepted without baffles.

(4) An opening fitted with a threaded pipe plug may be used on the bottom of the tank for cleaning purposes.

(b) *Supports.* (1) Tanks shall be adequately supported and braced to prevent movement. The supports and braces shall be insulated from contact with the tank surface with a nonabrasive and nonabsorbent material.

(c) *Fittings.* (1) Filling lines shall be at least 1½ inches standard pipe size and extend to within 1½-pipe diameters of the bottom of the tank.

(2) Suction lines from diesel oil tanks may be taken from the bottom provided a shutoff valve is installed at the tank. Tanks for Grades B and C liquids shall have top suctions only.

(3) Vent lines shall be at least equal in size to the filling lines.

(4) When a cargo tank contains Grades B or C liquids, the vent lines shall be terminated with an approved pressure vacuum relief valve not less than 3 feet above the weather deck. When a cargo tank contains Grades D or E liquids the vent line may be terminated with a gooseneck fitted with flame screen at a reasonable height above the weather deck.

(d) *Hydrostatic tests.* All tanks vented to the atmosphere shall be hydrostatically tested to a pressure of 5 pounds per square inch or 1½ times the maximum head to which they may be subjected in service. A standpipe of 11½ feet in length attached to the tanks may be filled with water to ac-

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complish the 5 pounds per square inch test.

[CGFR 69-53, 34 FR 11265, July 4, 1969, as amended by CGD 72-206R, 38 FR 17229, June 29, 1973; CGD 76-061, 41 FR 23401, June 10, 1976; USCG-2014-0688, 79 FR 58283, Sept. 29, 2014]

### § 105.20-5 Piping systems.

(a) Piping shall be copper, nickel copper, or copper nickel having a minimum wall thickness of 0.035"; except that seamless steel pipe or tubing which provides equivalent safety may be used for diesel cargo systems.

(b) Valves shall be of a suitable non-ferrous metallic Union Bonnet type with ground seats except that steel or nodular iron may be used in cargo systems utilizing steel pipe or tubing.

(c) Aluminum or aluminum alloy valves and fittings are prohibited for use in cargo lines.

[CGFR 69-53, 34 FR 11265, July 4, 1969, as amended by USCG-2014-0688, 79 FR 58283, Sept. 29, 2014]

### § 105.20-10 Pumps.

(a) Pumps for cargo dispensing shall be of a type satisfactory for the purpose.

(b) A relief valve shall be provided on the discharge side of pump if the pressure under shutoff conditions exceeds 60 pounds. When a relief valve is installed, it shall discharge back to the suction of the pump.

(c) Where electric motors are installed with dispensing pumps they shall be explosion proof and shall be labeled as explosion proof by Underwriter's Laboratories, Inc., or other recognized laboratory, as suitable for Class I, Group D atmospheres.

### § 105.20-15 Grounding.

(a) All tanks and associated lines shall be electrically grounded to the vessel's common ground.

(b) A grounded type hose and nozzle shall be used for dispensing fuels.